George Noble Plunkett
London, Sept 12th 1877.

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THREE

DIATRIBES

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DISCOURSES.

First of *Travel*, Or a *Guide* for *Travellers* into Forein Parts.

Secondly, Of *Money* or *Coyns*.

Thirdly, Of *Measuring* of the Distance betwixt *Place* and *Place*.

By *Edward Leigh* Esq; and Mr. of *Arts* of *Magdalene-Hall* in *Oxford*.

Teucri vox apud Ciceronem Tuscul. quæst. l. 5.

Socrates, *cum rogaretur, Cujatem se esse diceret*, Mundanum, *inquit, totius enim mundi se incolam, & civem arbitrabatur.* Cicero *ibid.*

LONDON, Printed for *William Whitwood*, at the sign of the Golden Bell in *Duck-Lane*, near *Smithfield*. 1671.

The Epiſtle

DEDICATORY.

To his deſervedly Honoured Friend *Francis Willughbie*, Eſq;

SIr, Since I have had the happineſs to be known to you, (my Habitation being not far diſtant from yours) I have found ſo much Candour and Civility in you, that I thought I needed not to ſeek further for a perſon, to whom I ſhould dedicate this little Tract of Travel and Coyns, you having Travelled into the moſt famous Coun-

tries

tries of *Europe*, and (being inquiſitive after all Curioſi-

Mr. *Firth* in his Sts. Monument, reports of my Lord *Willughbies* eldeſt Son, that he had ſeen *Rome*, though he was not at all tainted with her errours: he brought over many of the rarities of other Nations, but none of their ſins.

ties) alſo improved your travel both to the acquiring and knowledge of Coyns, and many other rarities, ſome of which you were pleaſed formerly to ſhew me and others, and have (for the better completing of this Treatiſe) communicated to me ſeveral Obſervations, about Forein coyns eſpecially. I would our Gentry generally were more ſtudious, and would ſpend their time as profitably as you and ſome

some others do. That would confirm what Mr. *Burton* in his Melancholly * observes of some of our *English* Gentry, that they are excellently well learned, like those *Fuggeri* in *Germany*, *Du Bartas*, *Duplessis*, *Sadael* in *France*, *Picus Mirandula*, *Scottus*, *Barottus* in *Italy*. There is an Honourable Gentleman *a* now of the Royal Society, (whereof you are likewise a worthy Member) who hath Travelled abroad to good purpose, and by his Philosophical *b* Experiments and other useful Treatises, hath much honoured the Nation. I may here relate, what I have heard from a very

* Part 1. Sect. 2. Subsect. 15.

a Robert Boyle *Esq;*

b *Experiments Fructifera & Lucifera.*

worthy Divine; that he never knew a Family, wherein the Men and Women both, were of so obliging a Carriage, and of such great abilities. There is also a learned Knight and Baronet *c* of this Parliament (mentioned among the Benefactors to the *Polyglott Bible*) who hath written Critical notes in Latine on the New Testament. I shall onely adde this, that it may seem strange for me to publish a Discourse of Money, who (when I had the honour to be a Member of the House of Commons) was alwaies silent when that Subject came into debate,

c Sr Norton Knatchbull.

Sir, Your Affectionate Friend to serve you Edward Leigh.

TO THE
Candid READER.

READER, It is said of Ulysses, Qui mores hominum multorum vidit, & urbes, Horat. De Arte Poetica. *Yet I would not have thee read my Discourse of Travel,* Peregrinante animo. *The Commodity which comes to humane Societies, by the Travells of prudent, pious, and well governed persons, is very great. The Apostles, the Disciples of Christ, and also their Disciples, and many others, have gon through a great part*

of the World to convert the Gentiles. *So if a Voyage be undertaken to know the rites and customes of several places, and the forms of Cities, as the* Roman Decemviri *were sent to* Greece, *that they might know the Laws of that Countrey, and especially* Solons. Pythagoras, Plato, Apollonius *did go into divers Countries to increase their knowledge.* Diodorus Siculus *&* Strabo *Travelled into several parts of the World, that they might be acquainted with the History and Situation of those places.* Pausanias * *compassed* Greece, Arrianus, *the*

* He hath written that excellent book of the Monuments and Antiquities of *Greece*, remaining in his time.

Euxine

Euxine Sea, *and* Cluverius *Travelled into many Countries of* Europe, *that they might more exactly describe those parts. The knowledge of Languages hath incited many to Travel;* Vossius * *instanceth in* Jacobus Golius *(that famous* Arabist*) who not satisfied with the instruction of* Thomas Erpinus *in the Arabick* Language, *went first into* Mouritania, *and being chosen Successor to* Erpenius *in his place after*

* De Orig. & Prog. Idololat. l. 3. c. 37.

In Æthiopicis operam impendebat suam. *D. M.* Wanslebius, qui ad perpoliendum ejus in iisdem ingenium, in varias orientis oras longa atque periculosa suscepit Itinera. *D. Cast.* Prælat. ad Lexic. Heptaglot. *Christianus Rarius Clenard*, and *Warner*, travelled ar for the same purpose. Dr. *Casaubon* of *Credulity* and *Incredulity*. part 1. saith, that *Jo. Ernestus Burgravius* professeth to have travelled the greatest part of *Europe* to satisfie his Curiosity. *Erasmus* in his *Colloquia* entitles one of them *Peregrinatio Religionis ergo.*

ter his death, he took a long Voyage into Syria, *and there ſtaid till he had perfected his skill in that Language. I may very well here mention, our worthy profeſſor of the* Hebrew *and* Arabick *Tongues in* Oxford, Dr. Edward Pocock, *who was long abroad at* Aleppo, *and other places on the ſame account. Where he ſo demeaned himſelf, that he was very much reſpected by the Natives, and choſen for an Umpire amongſt them, to compremiſe ſuch differences as fell out there. The learned works he hath publiſhed, give ample Teſtimony of the skil he attained in the Arabick, eſpecially by*

that

that long Voyage. The Jesuits themselves and others write much, how industrious the Jesuits were in the propagation of the Christian Faith, and how they have sown the seed of saving truth in China *or elsewhere.*

Mr. Baxter *in the* 2d. *part of his last Book of Christianity,* c. 14. p. 488. *saith, The attempts of the Jesuits in* Congo, Japon *and* China *were a very noble work, and so were the* Portugal *Kings encouragements: but two things spoiled their success.*

First, That when they took down the Heathens Images, they set them up others in their stead;

stead; and made them think that the main difference was, but whose Image they should worship.

Secondly, But especially, that they made them see, that while they pretended to promote Religion, and to save their souls, they came to promote their own wealth, or the Popes Dominion, and to bring their Kings under a Forein power.

The honest attempts of Mr. Eliots *in* New-England, *is much more agreeable to the Apostles way, and maketh more serious spiritual Christians.*

Videsis Voetii Disputat. Select. Theol. partem secundum De Gentilismo pag. 650.

Justus Heurnius (*son to* John Heurnius *the learned Physician*) *left the study of Physick*

Physick, and wholly gave himself to the study of Divinity, that thereby he might be the better inabled to promote the Conversion of the Indians, and taking an Evangelical Embassie to the Indies, he there abode above 14 Years, preaching to the Indians in their Mother Tongue, Catechising them, and admonishing them privately, and by his singular innocensie, humility and modesty, and daily fervent devotion, and great charity to the poor; He endeavoured to propagate the Kingdome of Christ among them.

He hath published a Book (which I have seen) *De Legatione Evangelica ad Indos capessenda.*

To the Reader.

* See Cartwright Confutat. of the Rhemists Translat. on *Mat.* 2. 2. and *Du Moulin De Peregrinationibus Superstit.*

The Pilgrimages * *of the Turks to* Mecca, *and of the Papists to* Loretto *are vain, we need not to travel far to find God.*

I have joyned these three Discourses together, since in that of Money and Measuring, I write of the Forein Coyns and Measures, and so hoping, that they may be all useful to the Traveller, I remain

Thy Hearty Well-willer,

Edward Leigh.

A.

Diatribe

OF

TRAVEL.

By *Edward Leigh* Esq;

Psal. 107. 23, 24. *They that go down to the Sea in Ships, that do business in great waters: These see the works of the Lord: and his wonders in the deep.*

Patri est, Ubicunque est bene.

Printed in the Year, MDCLXXI.

A DIATRIBE OF Travel.

TRavel in the Younger sort, is a part of Education; in the Elder, a part of Experience. Sir *Francis Bacon's Essays.*

There is no Map like the view of the Country; One journey will shew a man more then any Description can. He that searcheth Forreign Nations is becoming a

Gentleman of the World. *Felthams Resolves of Travel.*

Many Travellers returning to their own home, bring back only some vain Garbs and Fashions, and are leavened with the ill Customes and Manners of the Countries they passed thorough. *Vagari, Lustrare, disquirere qui vis potest, pauci indigare, discere, id est, vere peregrinari.* Lipsii *Epistola ad* Lanoium *de Peregrinatione Italica.* I think it most requisite and fit, that none should Travel without leave of the State, or Publick Council; and at their return should be accountable to the State and Publick Council of their Travels, and the advantages they have made: Dr. *Hall* in his First Decade of Epistles, Epistle 8th, giving advice to the Earl of *Essex* for his Travel, saith, There is nothing can quit the labour and cost of Travel, but the gain of Wisdom; when young Nobles came to take their leaves of our late King *Charles*, before they Travelled into Forreign parts; He thus councelled them; My Lord, keep alwaies the best Company, and be sure never to be idle.

Alsted in his *Systema Mnemonicum, l.* 4. *De Geographia*, *Zeilerus* before his

*The Marchioness of *New-Castles* Orations, part three.

his Itenerary of *Spain* and *Portugal* Monſieur *de Sorbiere* in his *Lettres & Diſcours Lettre* 85. Mr. *Palmer* in his *Traveller*, part ſecond, and Sir *Francis Bacon* in his *Eſſays*, give directions to Travellers, and ſhew what things are fit to be obſerved by them.

Neugebavarus and *Loyzius* have written in Latine *De Peregrinatione.* *Erpenius* hath put out a little Treatiſe, *De Peregrinatione Gallica. Lipſius*, another, *De Peregrinatione Italica. Gaſper Ens* hath publiſhed *Deliciæ Apodemicæ.*

Dr. *Hall* hath written in Engliſh of Travelling, his Tract is ſtiled, *Quo vadis.* Sir *Balthaſar Gerbier* hath *Subſidium Peregrinantibus.*

Mr. *Howell* hath put out inſtructions for forreign Travel.

Mr. *Palmer* alſo hath written an Eſſay of the means how to make our Travels into forreign Countries profitable and honourable; he dedicated it to Prince *Henry.*

Jones hath put out inſtructions for Travellers.

The Merchant propoſeth to himſelf *bonum utile* in his Travel, and brings

home exotick Commodities, as Wine, Fruit, Spices, Metals, precious Stones, Silk, and such like, serving both for use and luxury.

Impiger extremos Currit mercator ad Indos, Horat. *Epist*, 1. *lib*. 1.

The dissolute rich young Gentleman, *bonum jucundum*; The well-bred Gentleman; *bonum honestum*, or honor, that he may accomplish himself for the service of his * Country.

* Travelling is an honourable or honest action of men into forreign States, chiefly for a publick good to the Country of which such are. *Ca. l. mes. Est Peregrinatio profectio quedam, occupiditate ac desideri, Extra Loca perlustrandi, invicendi & cognoscendi instituta, ad bonum aliquod inde Acquirendum, quod vel patriæ & amicis, vel nobis ipsis privatim prodesse possit.* Newgebaverus *de Peregrinatione. Est Peregrinatio nihil aliud quam studium per lustrandi terras Exoticus & Insulas ab homine idoneo suscipiendum ad artem vel ea acquirenda quæ usui & Emollumento patriæ vel Rei esse publicæ possunt.* Loysius De Peregrinatione c. 1. *Venit Peregrinus a Peregre aut Pereger quod dicitur quasi per agrum, unde & peragrare quasi multos agros pererrare,* Vossii *Etymol. Linguæ Latinæ.*

In such a one going to Travel, there is required,

First, A competent age, that he be above 18 or 20 years old, although the years of 14 or 15 are more proper for

for learning the true accent of any Language, and all exercises belonging to the body.

Secondly, That he hath the Latine Tongue, and some skill in the Liberal Sciences.

Thirdly, †That he be skilful in Architecture, able so well to Limn or Paint, as to take in paper the Scituation of a Castle or a City; or the Platform of a Fortification.

† See Mr. *Evelins* account of Architecture, and *Junius's* art of Painting. *l* 2. *c*. 8. Painting and Sculpture are the Politest, and Noblest of antient Arts; what Art can be more helpful or pleasing, to a Philosophical Traveller, *Philos. Transact.* Vol. 3. p. 785.

Fourthly, That he be well grounded in the true Religion, lest he be seduced and perverted. *Gal.* 4. 1. *O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, Galli a peregrinando nomen habent*; For *Wallen* in the Teutonick Tongue, signifies *peregrinari*, alluding therefore to this Etymology: He chides the *Galatians* for their wandering in Religion, *q. d.* You like Travellers, often change your Opinions about the Doctrine of Truth. I know a Noble Per-

ſon who being in *France* well acquainted with a Popiſh Gentleman, once when the other left him, he wiſht that he were as good a *Hugonot* as himſelf; the other immediately after ſent him a Defence of their Religion, to which he replyed, and ſhewed the ſame unto me: I more diſliked the Popiſh Religion when *I* was in *France* then before, and more eſteemed the Proteſtants, ſince at *Nants*, and ſome places, there were ſcarce any French Proteſtants.

Fifthly, He ſhould be firſt well acquainted with his own Country, before he go abroad; as to the places and Government.

If any came heretofore to the Lords of the Council for a Licenſe to Travel; the old Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, would firſt examine him of *England*; if he found him ignorant, he would bid him ſtay at home, and know his own Country firſt.

Sixthly, It were of uſe to inform himſelf (before he undertakes his Voyage,) by the beſt Chorographical and Geographical Map of the Scituation of the country he goes to, both in it ſelf and Relatively to the Univerſe, to compare the *Vetus & Hodierna Regio*, and to carry with

with him the Republicks of the Nations to which he goes; and a Map of every Country he intends to travel thorough.

Seventhly, Before his Voyage, * He should make his peace with God, Receive the Lords Supper, satisfie his Creditors if he be in debt; Pray earnestly to God to prosper him in his Voyage, and to keep him from danger, and if he be *sui juris*, he should make his last will, and wisely order all his affairs, since many that go far abroad, return not home.

*This good and Christian Counsel is given by *Martinus Zeilerus* in his Apodemical Canons before his Itenerary of *Spain* and *Portugal*.

In the Survey of a Countrey, these things are observable.

First, † The Name and its derivation, the Latitude and Longitude of the place, the Temperature of the Climate, the goodness or barrenness of the Ground, the populousness or scarcity of the People, the limits of the Countrey, how it is bounded by Sea or Land, or both, the Commodities, Natural, Artificial, the

† *Finis Peregrinationis sit notitia sextuplex, Linguæ Regionis Religionis. Rerum gestarum morum & Clarorum virorum. Erpenius* De Peregrinatione Gallica.

Dis-commodities, either Imperfections or Wants, the Manners, Shape, Language and Attire of the People, their Building, their Havens and Harbours, the Religion and Government, the History of the Countrey and Families.

† *Jones* in his Instructions to Travellers mentions twelve generals. 1. Cosmographie. 2. Astronomy. 3. Geography. 4. Chorography. 5. Topography. 6. Husbandry. 7. Navigation. 8. The Political State. 9. The Ecclesiastical State. 10. Literature. 11. Histories. 12. Chronicles, and under every one of these Heads, hath several particulars.

2. The Courts of † Princes are to be seen and observed, especially when they give audience to Embassadors, the Courts of Justice whiles they sit and hear Causes, and so of Consistories Ecclesiastick, the Churches and Monuments therein, the Walls and Fortifications, of Cities and Towns, Antiquities and Ruines, Libraries, Colledges, Disputations and Lectures where they are, Shiping and Navies, Houses and Gardens of State and pleasure near great Cities; Armories, Arsenals, Magazines, Exchanges, Burses, Ware-houses; Exercises of Horsemanship, Fencing, Training of Soldiers, and the like; Treasuries

of

of Jewels and Robes, Cabinets, and rare Inventions.

Aubertus Miræus in the Life of *Lipsius*, saith, that when he came first to *Rome*, he spent all his time (when he was at leisure) in viewing the stones and antient places, and other rarities there, and spent his time in the Popes Vatican Library, in comparing together the Manuscripts of *Seneca*, *Tacitus*, *Plautus*, *Propertius*, and other Antients. He viewed also other famous Libraries publick and private.

Thirdly, The choice Herbs † and Plants, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, and Insects proper to that Country, are to be taken notice of; Minerals, Metals, Stones, and Earths; their Proverbs also should be observed, in which much of the wisdom of a Nation is found.

† The Gardens, sorts of Herbs, Flowers, Arbours, Knots, Mounts. The Orchards, sorts of Trees, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Berries, Spices, Orrenges, Lemmons, Figs; the Vines, Vine-yards; sorts of Wine and Drinks. *Jones.*

Fourthly, Learned men, and such as have abilities in any kind, are worthy to be known, and the best Books there, are to be inquired after. Men that Travel must

must be very cautious both of their speech and demeanour; The *Italian* Proverb saith, For a man to travel safely thorough the world, *It behoveth him to have a Faulcons Eye, an Asses Ears, a Monkies Face, Merchants Words, a Camels Back, a Hogs Mouth, and Deers Feet.*

* The Æthiopians say, when thou shalt go into another Country, *Esto sicut illi in Italiâ tota*

Sir *Henry Wotton* in his Letters, mentions twice the answer that was given him by *Alberto Scipioni*, when he beg'd his advice, how he might carry himself securely at * *Rome*, *Signor Arrigomio* (says he) *Pensieri Stretti, Et il viso Sciolto, Your thoughts close, and your Countenance loose, will go safely over the whole world.*

via hac mihi serva, Frons tibi aperta, Lingua parca meus Clausa. Lipsii *Epistola ad Lanoyum. In peregrinatione vitam agentibus hoc evenit, ut multa hospitia habeant nullas amicitias,* Seneca *Epist. ad Lucilium Epist.* 11. *Peregrinari autem & in cola officium est, nihil præter suum negotium agere, nihil de alio inquirere, minimèque in alienâ esse Republica Curiosum.* Tull. Offic. l. 1.

Fifthly,

Fifthly, †Make choice of the best places for attaining of the Language, as *Valladolid* for the *Spanish*, *Orleans*, or *Blois* for the *French*, *Florence* or *Sienna* for the *Italian*, *Lipsick* or *Heidelberg* for the *High-Dutch* Tongues: in these places the best Language is spoken.

† The prime Italian Dialect is *Lingua Toscana in Bocca Romana*, the Tuscane Tongue in a Romane mouth. *Howels* Instructions for Ferreign Travels.

Abraham Ortelius in his *Itinerarium Belgiæ*, perswades Travellers to note, and observe what they see most memorable; *Peregrinationes nostræ futuræ nobis erunt longe gratiores, si una cum itineribus animadvertamus, & annotemus in Chartis, si quid observatione dignum occurrerit.*

What profit Travelling brings to an Architect, *Vitruvius* shews, what to a Souldier, *Vegetius*, what to a Limner or Statuary, the Horses of *Phidias* * and *Praxiteles* made by art, witness; Merchandise is almost maintained by Travel; How much are Cosmography, Topography and Astronomy, improved and furthered by Travel.

* These with other *Colossi* Statues and Pictures are yet at *Rome*.

Change of Air by Travelling, after one is used unto it, is good: And therefore

fore great Travellers have been long liv'd: The Countries which have been observed, to produce long livers, are these *Arcadia*, *Ætolia*, *India*, on this side *Ganges Brasil*, *Topropane*, *Bitain*, *Irelana* with the Islands of the *Arcades*, and *Hebrides*, Sir *Francis Bacon's* History of Life and Death.

Rem profecto fastigio suo dignam principes fecerint,

How much may the art of Navigation further the spreading of the Gospel *Dan.* 12. 4. *Many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased*, that is

si sasseis non ad divitias indagandas, quæ hodie sola fere periculosarum & longinquarum navigationem ille cebra est, sed ad verbi dominici promulgationem inter illos populos ad huc veri luce destitutos, missis ad hoc theologis propagandam instruerent, si quid inde utilitatis postea ex commercii libertate in publico rediret, in lucro ponentes & accessionis loco accipientes, nam ex eo esset ut Dei gratia, sine qua nihil possumus, expeditionibus illis aspiraret, & aspirante illa citra sanguinem & indigenarum vexationem res in his regionibus quantum ad religionem & civilem administrationem felicioribus auspiciis, administrarentur, quam ab Hispanis factum est, qui avaritia Cæci xxx. Annos mutuis laniem miseros indigenas in Indiis & ad extremum seipsos grassant inter eos divina ultione confecerunt. Thuan. Hist. lib. 64

say some Expositors by Travelling to and fro, as the *Waldenses* to learn and propagate the Truth, knowledge shall

b

be multiplied in the earth in the last time. The same word is used, *Numb.* 11. 8. Of the Children of *Israel* going about to gather Manna, and of the Devils going to and fro, *Job.* 1. and 7. Manifestly intimating, saith, Sir *Francis Bacon*, *De Augmentis Scientiarum l. 2. c.* 10. *Et Nov. Org l.* 1. *Aphor.* 93. that God would so order it by his providence, that the passing through the world (which is now fulfilled by so many far Navigations) and the increasing of Sciences should fall into the same age.

Orbis terrarum factus est hac nostra ætate, mirum in modum fœnestratus atque patens Baconus De Augmentis Scientiarum, l. 2. c. 10. *Nostris temporibus & novi orbis partes complures, & veteris orbis extrema undique innotescunt.* Baconus Nov. Org. l. 1. Aphor. 72.

In the *Philosophical Conferences* of the *Virtuosi* of *France* Conference 87. It is determined whether Travel be necessary to an ingenuous man. He saith there, if you except Embassies, in which the good of the State drowns all other considera-ons, those that would Travel must be young

Imperetam anima homo, qui Circum scribitur natalis soli fine, Seneca.

young and ſtrong, rich and well borne to get any good by their Travells.

La Moth le Vair in his *Opuſcules Lettre* 6. Speaks of the profit of *Voyages*, and Lettre 7. of the unprofitableneſs of them, he ſaith in the ſixth Letter, that Travelling is the beſt School for life, in ſeveral reſpects: The French ſay *Un honeſte homme, Eſt un homme meſle*, an honeſt or wiſe man is a mixt man, that is, one who hath ſomthing in him, in point of knowledge of all Nations.

† *Humiles iſta & plebeæ animæ domi reſident & affixæ ſunt ſuæ terræ: illa divinior eſt quæ cælum imitatur & gaudet motu.* Lipſii Epiſtola de Peregrinatione Italica.

Hodie magnum dedecus eſt Germanis patrios tantum noſſe mores; præcipua pars laudis exteras regiones, ad minimum, Italiam, Gallias, Hiſpaniam, Belgiam, Angliam, vel per luſtralle. Balduini *Oratio Panegyrica.*

The States of the Empire. *Dial.* 1.

Charles the fifth made Nine Voyages, into *Germany*, Six into *Spain*, Seven into *Italy*, four into *France*, Ten into the *Low-Countries*, Two into *England*, as many into *Affrica*, he alſo paſſed the *Ocean* and *Mediterranean* Seas eleven times.

The

The Emperour *Hadrian* travelled over a great part of the world, and with his Head bare, though it was cold and wet, and so fell into a deadly disease; whence the Verses of *Florus* the Poet, whom *Salmasius* (in his notes on *Ælius Spartianus*) thinks to be the Historian, who elegantly wrote the Epitome of the *Roman* affairs and lived under *Hadrian*.

Linguetus non minus doctrina quàm diuturna totius Europæ peregrinatione Clarus Bodini methodus Ad Facilem Historiarum Cognitionem. Polybius *nequid falsi scriberet imprudens, in longe semotas profectus est oras, easque suis lustravit oculis* Diodor. *Sicul. Ex testimonia Justini martyris, annos triginta Europiam atque Aliam lustravit Pauli Poet. not. in Marc. & Com. Imperat. Vitam. Prosper Alpinus olim Ægyptum magno eum fructu studiosæ juventutis peragravit. Pignorii mensæ Isiacæ expositio* Pythagoras *quidem inter Barbaros discendi causa peregrinatus est, atque ut nonnulli tradiderunt, Prophetam* Ezechielem *vidit* Douneæus *in* Chrysost. *Vide* Selden. *de jure,* &c. *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 2.

Ego nolo Cæsar esse,
Ambulare per Britannos,
Scythicas pati pruinas.

I will in no wise *Cæsar* be,
To walk along in *Britainie*,
The *Scythick* frosts to feel and see.

To

To which the Emperour answered in the like strain

Ego nolo Florus esse,
Ambulare per tabernas,
Latitare per popinas,
Culices pati rotundos.

And *I* will never *Florus* be,
To walk from shop to shop, as he,
To lurk in Taverns secretly,
And there to feel the *Rome*-wine fly

In his Scholia in Arriani Periplum Ponti Euxini.

But (saith *Stuckius*) how many Christian Princes and Nobles are now to be found, more like *Florus* than the Emperour *Adrian*?

William Postel a French-man, was a great Traveller and Mathematician.

See 2 *Cor.* 11. 25.

They that have written the *Itineraries* of the Apostles, have observed that St. *Paul* Travel'd much farther, than either St. *Peter* or St. *John*, as they have described the circuite; and *Purchas* both Divines, of which last, Dr. *Casaubon* of Credulity and *Incredulity*, part first, saith,

faith, a book of very good worth with them that know the right use, and more valued abroad, than it is at home by many. Of the Navigation of the *French* into *America*, *Johannes Lerius* hath written well of the † *Navigations* of the *Portugals* and *Spaniards*, See *Guicciardines* History of *Italy*, *lib.* 6. Of those of the *English*, *Hackluit* speaks sufficiently. Of the profit which comes to men by *Navigations*, see *Fourniers Hydrography*, *l.* 4. *c.* 9. and of the Faith enlarged and amplified by means of Navigation: See the same book, chap. 6. There are also the *Navigations* and *Voyages* of *Leyis Vertomannus*, and *Cadamusti Navigatio ad terras ignotas*, of whom *Peter Martyr* saith, in the seventh Chapter of his second *Decade*, that he stole certain Annotations out of the three first Chapters of his first *Decade*, written to Cardinal *Ascanius* and *Acimboldus*, supposing that he would never have published the same.

† *Probabile est ideo poetas fixisse Æneam, Herculem, Theseum, Pythonem, Ulyssem & Orpheum, ad inferos descendisse, propter longinquas Eorum Navigationes quibus a Conspectu hominum diu separati, mox reduces,*

Existimati sunt eo perveniſſe ſi animæ poſt mortem degunt Moryſoti Orbis. Maritimi Hist. *l.* 1. *c.* 33.

Dr. *Casaubon* (in his first part of Credulity and Incredulity, in things Natural, Civil and Divine) saith, I have (as all men, I think have, that are any thing curious) read several relations of all the known parts of the world, written by men of several Nations and Professions, Learned and Unlearned, in divers Languages; by men of several ages, ancient and late.

There are divers *Hodæporica Voyages*, and Itineraries, Antient, Modern, in Prose, Verse, in Latin, French, English.

† *Benjamin Tidelensis*, his Itinerary. He was a Jew, and travelled over a great part of the world. *Ecchellensis* in his Preface to his *Historia Arabum* seems to slight him: *Constantine l'Empereur* (who hath publisht notes upon him) saith, in his *Dissertat. Ad Lectorem. Cum judicio legendum hoc itinerarium, nec auctoris in omnibus habenda fides, præsertim ubi suorum conditionem ac statum extollit: plurima tamen notatu digna passim occurrunt, ut quæ de locorum distantiis aliisque annotat.*

† *Vixit Benjamin ut ejus interpres bene dicitus Arias testatur, anno ab orbe Condito.* 4033. Drus. Observat. Sac. l. 13. c. 2.

There is *Corovici Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum & Syriacum.*

Busbequii * *Itinerarium Constantinopolitanum*

* *Augerius Gislenius Busbequius multis legationibus Elarus.* Aubertinus *in Vita Justi Lipsii.*

politanum & Amasianum.

Douza de Itinere Constantinopolitano.

Furerii Itenerarium Ægypti, Arabiæ, &c.

Antoninus his † Itinerary (if it be his) for both *Thuanus* and *Vossius De Historicis Latinis, l.* 3. *c.* 2. and others, seem to question it, with Mr. *Burtons Commentary.*

† *Seu* Antonii, *seu* Antonini, *seu* Æthici, Itineraria Zeileri *Historici, Chronologi, &c. Geographi.* Antonini *Itinerarium sive* Æthici *potius* Vossii *notæ in Fragmentum* Peripli Ponti Euxini.

There are *Les Fameux Voyages De Pietro De le Valle Surnomme Illustre Voyageur* in three Quartoes. His Travels into *East-India*, and *Arabia Deserta*, are Translated into *English* by *Havers*, and so I think are the other in three Quartoes.

Voyage d'Orient du Philippe Carme Dechausse Sieur de Loyer, his Relation *de voyage de Levant De la Haie* of the *Levant*, and also *Blunts voyage* into the Levant. Divers Voyages du *P. Alexandre De Rhodes.*

Voyages du *Seigneur* de *Villamont* in three Books.

Voyage de la terre Sainte.

Voyage du *Duc de Roban en Italie, Alemagne, Pays bas uni, Angleterre & Escosse.*

Jo. Hugenvans Linschotens Discourse of Voyages into the *East* and *West-Indies*, whom Mr. *Boyle* * stiles the sober relater of his Voyages.

* In his *Sceptical Chymist.*

Sir *Francis Drakes* Voyages. *Thuanus* calls our * *Drake, Celeberrimus universi orbis lustrator. Paulus Venetus* hath written both an *Itinerary*, and three Books, *de Religionibus Orientalibus.*

* He was the next after *Magellanus*, that sailed round about the World.

See *Camdens Britannia* in *Devonshire*,

Dolendum est Marci Pauli Veneti Itinerari totum mendaciis ab impostore quodam contaminatum. Quis enim credit illa quæ de Quinsai scribit, pontes in ea lapideos duodecim mille altissimos sub uno fornicibus fuisse ita ut naves erectis malis ea pertransvigare potuerint. Hornius *de Orig. Gent. Americ.* c. 3.

Some think him somewhat fabulous for what he reports of *Quinsay*. Dr. *Heylin* in his *Cosmography* in *Madagascar* one of the *African Isles*, for what he relates of the Bird called *Ruck*, of such

in-

incredible ſtrength and bigneſs, that it could ſnatch up an Elephant, as eaſily as a Kite doth a Chicken.

Mr. *Burton* in his *Melancholy*, part 2. Sect. 2. *Member* 3. *p.* 244. ſaith, *I* would cenſure all *Plinies*, *Solinus*, *Strabo's*, *Sir John Mandevils*, *Olaus Magnus*, *Marcus Polus*, lies.

Apollo ſaid to the Author of the *China Hiſtory*, that he ſhould reduce the immenſe Metropolitan City of ſo many Kingdoms, inhabited by many millions of men to ſome credible meaſure; and particularly, that he ſhould bring the Palace of that King, which he had affirmed to be many miles long, to ſuch a form, as *Vitruvius* ſhould not laugh at him for it; ſaying, that if that building were ſo great as he had deſcribed it to be, the Halls muſt needs be half a mile long, and the Chambers little leſs; which if it were true, the whole Academy of Architects had reaſon to ſay, that to bring the meat but to the Table, the ſervants of ſo great a King muſt ride Poſt. *Boccalini* his *Advertiſements* * from *Pernaſſus*. *Century* 2*d*. 16*th*. *Advertiſement*.

* A very ingenuous piece much prized by Mr. *Selden*, and which coſt him his life.

Yet Mr. *Boyle* in his experiments touching Cold, *Title* 19. saith of him, a writer not always half so fabulous as many think him, and *Sickard* in his *Tarich. p.* 185. saith, *Marcus Polus Venetus, Minime vanus author, Cujus Narrata pridem incredibilia, quotidie magis magisque verificantur.*

Mr. *Terries* Voyage into the *East-Indies*, and the History of the *Caribee Islands*, which I have seen in *French*, and is translated into *English* by *J. Davis.*

There is *Relation du Voyage de Muscovie, Tartarie & de Perse du Sieur Olearius Secretaire de Duc de Holstein.* Both the Author and Book are commended by *Bochart* in his late learned Treatise *de Animalibus Scripturæ.* It is now translated into English. Mr. *Boyle* stiles him the Applauded Writer *Olearius.* In his *Experimental History of Colours, Experiment* 9. He stiles him the Judicious *Olearius*, who was twice imployed as a publick Minister.

There is the world surveighed, or *Vincent le Blanck's Travels*; He spent fifty years making ten or twelve Voyages almost through all the parts of the World. Mr. *Boyle* calls him that Rambler about the world,

There

There are also *Moryſons* Travels, *George Sandy*'s Travels, and Sir *Edwine Sandes* his Relation of the State of Religion in the Weſtern parts of the world, both very good.

Biddulph's Travels.

Herbet's Travels.

Monſieur de Monfart's Travels.

The *Preacher*'s Travels.

Coriat's Crudities.

Lithgow's Travels.

Ferdinand Mendeza Pinto's Travels; who five times ſuffered Shipwrack, was ſixteen times ſold, and thirteen times made a ſlave, and ſpent one and twenty years in Travelling.

Sir *John Mandevil*'s Travels.

He Travelled thirty three, thirty four years, ſay ſome.

He was in *Scythia*, the greater and leſs, *Armenia*, *Egypt*, both *Lybia*'s, *Arabia*, *Syria*, *Media*, *Meſopotamia*, *Perſia*, *Chaldæa*, *Greece*, *Illyricum*, *Tartary*, and divers other Kingdoms of the world.

He committed his whole Travel of thirty three years to writing, in three divers Tongues, *Engliſh*, *French* and *Latine*. *Purchas* his *Pilgrimage*. *part* 3. *l.* 3. *c* 6. out of *Baleus*.

Joannes Mandevile, Non minimam Consecutus est laudem describendo regiones, vel opere de re medica. Vossius *De* Hist. *Lat. l. 3. ca. 2.*

† De *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum* primordiis c. 13.

B. † *Usher*, speaking of *Cloughte Kilti in Cork*, saith, *In quo fundamenta conspiciuntur amplissimæ domus, quam nobilis illius* Johannes Magnavillani (*sive de* Mandevile 34. *annorum peregrinatione notissimi*) *fuisse tradunt accolæ.*

Quibus relationibus olim fides nullatenus fuit adhibita, Spizelius *de re iteraria Sinensium*, sect. 2.

Yet Sir *Walter Raleigh* in his *History of the World*, part 4. l. 4. c. 2. sect. 21. and Dr. *Heylin* in his *Cosmography* (as he somewhat improperly * stiles his great Folio) speaking of *India*, p. 882. shew, how he was honoured abroad, and how many of his relations (though esteemed fabulous by some) were since confirmed by the *Portugals*.

* *Non parvum errorem Commisisse mihi videnturi, qui globi terræ & aquæ descriptionem, propium, particulareque Geographiæ nomen habentem Communi, generalique nomine Cosmographiam appellant.* Barocii *Præfatio ad Cosmographiam.*

Daviti

Davity in his book entitled, *Le Monde*, Mentions *Malherbe* for a great Traveller, spending twenty seven years in divers Voyages almost through all the parts of the World.

Purchas in his second part of his *Pilgrims*, *l.* 10. *c.* 1. Speaks of *Damiana Goes*, a *Portugal*, who did see, speak, and was conversant with all the Kings, Princes, Nobles, and chief Cities of all Christendome, in the space of twenty two years.

Mr. *Greaves* in his *Pyramidographia*, Mentions the Travels of *Monsieur de Breves* Embassador at *Constantinople*, *les Voyages de Monsieur de Breves*, which I have purchased from *France*.

Alexandre de Rhodes, in the third part of his *Voyages*, *ch.* 13. Speaks of *Monsieur de Boulaye*, which hath published, *Un tres beau liure de ses voyages, ou il faut voir ec autant de fidelite, que de nettete d'esprit, la, Conduite qu' il a monstree sans des Royaumes si differents.*

Tanaquillus Faber in his notes on the sixth book of *Lucretius* c. 1. saith, *Lambertus Massilienfis*, hath left a little Book, *De Peregrinatione Ægyptiaca*, printed at *Paris*, which he undertook 1626.

He hath travelled over (saith he) the greatest part of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*. I have seen that *French* Book also.

There is *Alex. Geraldini Itinerarium ad regiones sub Aquinoctiali*, in sixteen Books.

There are also the Republicks of several nations in little portable books.

There are also Relations of Divers Curious Voyages by *Monsieur Thevenot*, in three *Tomes*, and *Relation Du voyage, de l'Eveque de Breyte, per la Turquie, la Perse, les Indes, &c. jusques au Royaume de Siam, & autres lieux par* M. *de Bourges, Prestre, &c.* Both mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions. I have mustered up these several Itineraries and Voyages, both because I have perused most, if not all of them, (except the two last) when I was about my great book of Geography, though it be not yet printed. And because I suppose Travellers may hereby furnish themselves with the best writers of those parts of the world, whether they intend to go, either to instruct them about those places before they go, or to carry with them: Who ever since the beginning of things and men, hath been so often by royal imployment sent Embassador to so many Princes so distant in place so different

in

in rites, as Sir *Robert Sherlie*! Two *Emperours*, *Rodolph* and *Ferdinand*, two *Popes*, *Clement* and *Paul*, twice the *King* of *Spain*, twice the *Polonian*, the *Muscovite* also, have given him Audience. And twice also (though not the least for a born subject to be Embassador to his Soveraign) his Majesty hath heard his Embassage from the remote *Persian*. *Purchas* his *Pilgrims*, part 2. l. 10. c. 10.

There are the three *English* Brothers, and Sir *Robert Sherley* his Embassy into *Poland*, both Printed. See *Finets Observat.* page 136, 137. 172, 173, 174, to 177.

Dr. *Nicholas Wotton* (Uncle to Sir *Henry Wotton*) was Privy-Counceller to four successive Soveraignes, Viz. King *Henry* the 8th. *Edward* the 6th. Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*. He was nine times Embassadour for the Crown of *England*, to the Emperour, the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, and other Princes. *Camdens Hist.* of *Q. Elizabeth*.

Some have instanced in several *English* Embassadours, how well they have acquitted themselves; but I shall single out one as very deserving.

Sir *Thomas Rowe*, after many Ambassages to almost all the Princes, and States in Christendome; (all which were managed

The Appendix to the History of Mr. *Medes* life.

aged with admirable Dexterity, Success and Satisfaction) was last of all Ambassador Extraordinary to *Ferdinand* the third, *Emperour of Germany*; who gave him this Character, *I have met with many Gallant Persons of many Nations, but I scarce ever met with an Ambassador till* now.

Bishop *Bedell* was Chaplain to Sir *Henry Wotton* at *Venice*. Dr. *Featly*, to Sir *Thomas Edmonds* in *France*. Dr. *John Burgesse*, to Sir *Horatio Vere*, in *Germany*.

Mr. *Boyle* in his Preface to his Experiments, touching Cold, commends Captain *James* his Voyages, it being scarce, and not to be met with, in *Purchas's Tomes* (having been written some years after they were finished) and his Voyages published by the last Kings command; He being bred in the University, and acquainted with the Mathematicks.

He stiles him in his Book, that Ingenuous Navigator

He commends also Mr. *Ligon* of the *Barbado's*, and stiles him Ingenious Mr. *Ligon*,

Neither of these two have I seen.

But enough (if not too much) of this.

Geographers, who write of the four parts of the Earth, are as large in *Europe*, as in the other three, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. To which one part, all learning

ing seemeth now to be in a manner confined; which within this hundred, or two hundred years, hath produced so many able men of all professions; Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, and Philosophers; Papists and Protestants.

Bolton in his *Nero Cæsar*. c. 29. sect. 1. speaking of ancient *Rome*, saith, The wonder of the seat did not grow from the greatness only, but from the innumerable ornaments of publick, and private works, erected for use, delight, and glory, dispersed over all the fourteen wards, or regions thereof. *Temples*, *Forums*, *Libraries*, *Therms*, *Aquaducts*, *Theaters*, *Amphitheaters*, *Circi*, *Porticus*, *Arches*, *Columns*, *Statues*, *Palaces*, and the rest, whose bare names scarce remaining, do fill up Volums with their inventories.

The best Circuit a Traveller can take, is to go through *Holland* towards *Germany*, thereby to satisfie his curiosity by degrees, for *Germany* will afford more satisfaction than the *Low-Countries*; *France* more then *Germany*, *Italy* more then *France*, Gerbiers *subsidium Peregrinantibus*.

of *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Constantinople*, are the Court of the World; *Venice Geneva*, and *Lisbon*, the City; *Provence*, *Andaluzia*, and *Italy* the Garden; *Africk*, and *America*, the Desart and Wilderness.

Flecknoes Relation of twenty years Travels, Letter 22.

Johnson in his Relation of the most famous Kingdoms. *l.* 1. of Travel, adviseth a Traveller to take heed of the Pride of *Spain*, the Poyson of *Italy*, the Treason of *France*, and the drink of *Flanders*.

Dr. *Hall* thinks *Italy* a dangerous place for Youth.

Ursin, in a Gratulatory Epistle to a friend returned out of *Italy*, addes, *Ex cloaca diabolorum. Necesse est peregrinaturum habere duos saccos, patientiæ unum, pecuniæ alterum. Commenii Praxis Senecæ par.* 5. *Actus* 4. *Scena.*1.

Those who have a desire to travel to *Jerusalem* should take heed to themselves; that they make no Shipwrack of Conscience, for if they come not well commended, or well monyed, or both, there is no being for them, except they partake with them in their Idolatrous Services. *Purchas* his *Pilgrimage*, part 2. *l.* 8. ch. 9.

Lud.

Lud. Bartema Relates, that they that Travel over the *Desarts* of *Arabia*, which are all covered with light and fleeting Sands, so that no Track can ever be found, do make certain boxes of wood, which they place on Camels backs, and shut themselves in them, to keep them from the Sands, and by the help of the Load-stone, like the Marriners Compass, they steer their Course over the vast and uncouth Desarts.

The *Latine*, the *French*, the *Sclavonick*, and the *Arabian* Tongue, are known in many places, For *Africa*; *Leo* * is the best, for the *Levant*; *Blunt* is a good book to take with thee thither, and some others *I* have before-named; for *Italie*, *Scotti & Capugnani Itinerarium Italiæ*, & *Raimunds Mercurio Italico*, will be useful; for *France*, *Dallingtons View of France*, and Mr. *Evelins* little book, for the Polity or Government; for *Holland*, *Colnitzius*, for *Germany Zeiler*.

* *Leo Afer in rebus Africanis fere instar omnium esse potest Hosmanni mantica.* *Leo Africanus* A man of no small credit among them who are well versed in the History of the World. Dr. *Casaubon* of *Credulity* and *Incredulity part.* 1. Some say *Golnitz* is the best *Itinerary* for *France*, & *le Voiageur Francois*, *Jodocus Sincerus* his *Itinerarium Galliæ* is well liked.

Sir

Sir *Benjamin Ruddierd* (whose discourse and speeches were full of Apothegmes) was wont to say, *France* was a good Country to ride through, *Italy* a good Country to look upon, *Spain* a good Country to understand, but *England* a good Country to live in.

Let *Italy* glory in this, that it is for pleasure the Garden of the World.

So wishing the Traveller a prosperous Voyage, I here cast Anchor.

It may be truly said of great *Britain*, that it is the Court, and presence Chamber of the great King, *Psa.* 8. 8 *Ezek.* 48. 35. Surely few parts of all the Earth are like *England*, for the Showers of Heaven, and the Riches of the precious Ordinances of God. Mr. *Baxters Direct.* to the Converted, for their Establishment.

A DIA-

A

Diatribe

OF

MONY

OR

COYN.

Printed in the Year, MDCLXXI.

A DIATRIBE OF MONY Or COYN.

Oyn seemeth to come from the *French*, *Coin*, a *Corner*; becauſe the ancienteſt ſort of *Coyn*, was cornered and not round.

Cowells Intepreter.

Coyning of Money is a ſpecial right

and Prerogative of Soveraigne * Majesty, Mony is as the sinews and strength of a state, so the life and soul of Commerce.

* *Ercherus* in his *Diatribe* or *Exposition* of *Constantines* Silver Coyn, saith, the Roman Princes, *in cunendo, [illegible] non minimam majestatis suæ partem posuerunt*, and that *Constantine* the *Emperour* first ingraved the *Crosse* upon his Coyn, which his successors after observed, as we may see among Antiquaries.

Mony, Commonly is the mean for all Commodities, and answereth to all, *Eccles.* 10. 19. Yet the *Spaniards* Coming into the *West-Indies*, had many Commodities of the Country which they needed, brought unto them by the Inhabitants; to whom, when they offered them Money, goodly pieces of Gold Coyn, the *Indians* taking the Mony, would put it into their Mouths, and spit it out to the *Spaniards* again, signifying, that they could not eat it, or make use of it; and therefore would not part with their Commodities for Money, unless they had such other Commodities as would serve their use.

That Money hath been anciently used in a way of Commerce, we may see *Gen.* 33. 19. And the most ancient was the purest

pureſt Gold. Medals are certain pieces of Money diſperſed at the Coronation of Kings. They call them commonly *Medallias*, in the *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, and *French* Languages, (ſaith *Antoninus Auguſtinus*, *De veterum numiſmatum Antiquitate*) from the Latine word *Metalla*, ſince thoſe three Languages had their Original from the Latine.

Pope Gregory the 13*th* after he had received tidings in the Conſiſtory of the *Maſſacres* in *France*, one thouſand five hundred and ſeventy two, went to the Church that night to give thanks, made *Bonfires*, and gloried in the bloody feats of thoſe *Emiſſaries*, having a *Coyn* with his *own Face* on one ſide, and an *Angel* on the other; with a *Croſs* in one hand, and a *Sword* in the other, with this Motto, *Hugonothorum Strages*.

So in *France*, Medals were made in remembrance of the Maſſacres, the Image of *Charles* the ninth, ſitting in his royal Throne, and in one ſide, *Virtus in Rebelles*, and on the reverſe of it, the Arms of *France*, & *Pietas excitavit Juſtitiam Horæ ſubceſivæ*. On ſome of *Veſpatians* Coyn, the State of *Judea* is Deciphered, in form of a Captive Woman, with a ruefull Aſpect, ſitting under a Palm-Tree.

Lewis the 12*th* of *France*, a moderate Prince, when his Realm was interdicted by *Pope Julius* the second, caused Coyn to be stamped with his own image, with this superscription, *Perdam Nomen Babylonis*.

Id. Ibid.

See the *Expositors* on *Act.* 19. 24.

In *Athens* the Tower excelled, in which there was a Temple to *Minerva*. *Juleus Pollux* writes, that the *Attick tetradrachme* was stamped with the face of *Minerva*, and he might have added with the *Noctua* on the reverse. Mr. *Greaves* of the *Denarius*. *Hugh Broughton* said, it was portended by his Arms, that he should be a *Grecian*, for he gave the house *Athens*.

Mr. *Selden* before the *English* Historians Printed by Mr. *Bee*, Citeth, *Ludovicus Paruta his Originale de.* Yet Mr. *Selden* in his notes on *Eadmerus*, saith, *Caeterum ad vetustum Archiepiscoparum in* Cantuaria *jus spectat etiam forsan priscunumisma cujus pars altra* Plegmundi *Archiepiscopi, altera* Eicmundi *cusoris nomine signata est vide plura* Ibid.

There is a Medal in *Oxford* made upon the sinking of the Spanish ships in 88. with a Navy on one side and a Rock on the other. See *Cambdens Annals*.

Goltzius is the most copious & best writer about Medals.

The

The *Lydians* first invented Gold and Silver Money, *Janus* Brass Money.

*Gutherius** out of *Isidore*, saith three things are required in Money; the Metal, the Figure, and the Weight; *Gold* is the most excellent of all Metals, saith *Georgius Agricola*. Gold hath *Greatness of Weight*, *Closeness of Parts*, *Fixation*, *Pliantness*, or *Softness*, *Immunity* from *Rust*, *Colour* or *Tincture* of *Yellow*.

* *De Officio Domus Augustæ*. l. 3. c. 1.

Bonitas Monetæ est intrinseca vel extrinseca. Intrinseca consistit in preciositate materiæ & in pondere. Extrinseca bonitas consistit in æstimatione publica vel voluntariam Contrahentium. Angelocrator De Monetas c. 2.

Sir *Francis Bacon*'s *Natural History*, Centuary 4. Experiment 328.

Martiall calls Gold, Yellow Mony. *Has nisi de flaxa loculos implere moneta. Non decet, argentum vilia ligna ferant.* Silver is next to it, it is not consumed in the fire. It is more ductile than any other metal except Gold. Its white colour is delightful.

The pureness and fineness of the Coyns, and the weight for the intrinsick, and the outward form or Character, and inscription of the Prince or State for the Extrinsick of Coyns, is observed by knowing bankers. Mr *Greaves* of the *Denarius*.

Yet *Budæus De Contemptu Rerum Fortuitorum l.* 3. saith well, *At Usu sublato quid tandem aurum & argentum aliis præstat metallis,*

Felix *sine diphthongo. Consensus librorum & nummorum.* Diligent inquiring into Coyns, is one great piece of antiquity; by the knowledge of which (as other ways) we may come to understand the right writing of several words.

Jecundus *sine diphthongo? Eadem monumenta antiqua* Dilherri Apparatus Philologiæ. *Vide* Vossii Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ, *Melius scribitur hoc nomen cum aspiratione* Hadrianus, *nam ita nummi & lapides Constanter.* Casaub. *notæ in* Ælii Spartiani Hadrianum. *Scilicet ex statuis nummis atibusque cognoscere licet qualis fuerit vultus habitusque clarorum virorum fœminarumque illustrium, quorum nos actiones auditæ delectant; qua forma fuerint Dii deæque, & Heroes prisci cum suis illis insignibus; Cujusmodi fuerint sive ornamenta, sive instrumenta religionum, bellorum, magistratuum, Coronæ, Curras, triumphi, sed illa innumeraque id genus alia. Vide* Gassendi vitam Lemeskii *l.* 6. *p.* 552, 553.

Heliogabalus, or *Algebalus* rather, as he was stiled of old, as *Egnatius* (*Notis ad Cæsares*) proves out of some old Coyns.

Leonardus Aretinus, in the fourth Book of his Epistles, describing his journy from

Rome

Rome to *Conſtance*, ſaith, when he enquired of ſome Citizens there, of the antiquity and original of *Conſtance*, *nemo adhuc mihi occurrit, qui vel avi ſui nomen & memoriam ne dum urbi tenere videretur.* Yet by diligent ſearching, he found a Marble Table Containing ancient letters, by which it appears, that this City took its name from *Conſtantius* the Father of *Conſtantine*, being called *Vitudura.*

There is much learned pleaſure in the Contemplation of the ſeveral figures ſtamped on each ſide of theſe Attique Coyns. Would you ſee the true and undoubted models of their *Temples*, *Altars*, *Deities*, *Columns*, *Gates*, *Arches*, *Aquæducts*, *Bridges*, *Sacrifices*, *Veſſels*, *Sellæ Curules*, *Enſignes* and *Standards*, *Naval* and *Mural* Crowns, *Amphitheaters*, *Circi*, *Bathes*, *Chariots*, *Trophies*, *Ancilia*, and a thouſand things more. Repair to the old Coyns and you ſhall find them. *Peachams Compleat Gentleman*, ch. 12.

There is a twofold Inſcription of Coyns, *obverſa* and *averſa.*

Vide Seldenum De Jure Naturali. l. 6, c. 17.

Dr. *Casaubone of Credulity and Incredulity in things Natural, Civil and Divine part 2*

I have heard of some men, (but heard it onely) who by the bare handling and smelling, would judge better of old Coyns (which is a great trade beyond the Seas, and concerning which, many Books are written) than others, not altogether strangers unto them, could by the sight.

Apud Romanos quidem res nummaria tria habet generalia vocabula, quibus nominatur, Moneta, Pecunia, Nummus. Georg. Agricola *De Veteribus & Novis Metallis.* l. 1.

The general names for Money among the *Romans* are three, *Moneta*, *Numus*, *Pecunia*.

First, *Moneta* (whence the *French Monnoye*) *a Monendo*, because it sheweth us the Author, the Value and the time.

Numisma, quasi Nomisma à nominibus scilicet & effigiebus principum quæ ei imprimebantur, Ilidorus *dici putat*. Waserus *De* Antiquis Numis Hebræorum, Chaldæorum & Syrorum c. 11.

Secondly, *Numus*, or *Nummus* rather, saith *Vossius*, a *Numa*, saith *Angelo Cretor*, it hath rather a Greek Original, ἀπὸ τῆ νέμω· from the Law, because

it

it is a Legitimate and publick price. *Nomisma* and *Numus* (saith *Martinius*) seem to be of the same Original.

Thirdly, *Pecunia*, either from the Images of * Cattel stamped upon it, or from their skin out of which mony was Coyned.

* *Pecuniam à pecum dictam esse constat, sed quæ sit causa originis parum conveniit inter auctores.* Vossii Etymologicum *Linguæ Latinæ.*

Gen. 33. 19 *For an hundred pieces of money*, the *Greek* and *Chaldee* translate it, a hundred Lambs. Others think they were *pieces of money*, on which the images of Lambs were stamped. So in *Jos.* 24. 32. *Job* 42. 11. *Ainsworth*, *Vide Meneru in loc. & Brerewood De Ponderibus, &c.*

The Mony currant in *Attica* was commonly stamped with an Oxe, whence came the By-word. *Bos in Lingua*, applied to such Lawyers as were bribed to say nothing in their Clients cause, not much unlike to which was the Proverb rising from the Coyn of *Ægina*, (an Isle adjoyning) stamped with the figure of a *Snail*, *viz. Virtutem & sapientiam vincant. Testudines.* Dr. *Heylins Cosm. in Greece. p.* 588.

The

The Names of the Braſs Money among the *Romans* were,

As
Quadrans
Sextans
Triens

Of the Silver.

Denarius
Quinarius
Seſtertius.

Of the Gold.

Aureus * *ſive Solidus*, it was valued with the *Romans* at 25 *Denaries*.

* *Ut aureus viginti quinque denarias complectebatur, ita totidem annos* Aureum vitæ *appellabant Mearſi mantiſſa ad Luxum Romanum.* c. 19.

As or *aſſis*, is a little piece of mony, whoſe baſeneſs grew into a Proverb. *Omnes unius æſtimemus aſſis*,

Æs is alſo uſed for Money, becauſe the firſt Money amongſt the *Romans* was made of Braſs, whence *ærarium* alſo for

a

a Treasury. *Tam æris quam argenti nominibus in sermone latino pecunia indicatur.* Camerarius.

Servius Tullius First Coyned Money at *Rome*, as *Pliny* witnesseth, *l.* 33. *c.* 3. This was of *Brass*. They used this till the 5*th* year before the first Punick war. Then *Silver* Money was first Coyned, which is called *Denarius, quia valeret decem libras æris.* The *Golden* Money was Coyn'd at *Rome*, forty two years after the Silver Money was used, as *Pliny* shews in the place before-named, 62. saith *Lipsius.* The price and esteem of Gold was different among the *Grecians* and *Romans*, among the *Grecians* Golden Money was changed for ten of Silver, among the *Romans* for twelve and a half; often it was much more esteemed. *Vossius De Philiologia Christianiæ.* l. 6. c, 35. *Meursius* hath put out *Denarius Pythagoricus opusculum pereruditum, ac mihi eo gratius quod inscripserit nomini nostro* Vossius, *ibid.* l. 8. c. 3.

Romani primum usi fuerunt qua druplici Moneta, ne mpe, Plumbea, Ærea, Argentea, Aurea. *Plumbea usus quando cœperit, incertum. Aes initio habuerunt rude, pondere distinctum, non nota* Lipsius; *quasi forma & exemplum, ad quos nummos alios omnes exponderent.* Serarius *in* Josh. *c.* 7. Quæst. 5.

Amongst

Waserus de Antiquis Numis Hebraorum l. 2. c. 2.

† *Scriverius* on *Martiall* addes *Victoriatus Consentiunt omnes* Sicli *nomen esse prorsus ab Hebrao* שקל Shekel, *hoc vero esse à verbo* שקל Shakal *quod appenderare significat, partim quia, ut in multis hodie locis ponderari enim solebat argentea moneta, partim, quia apud Hebraos hoc nummi genus, erat.*

Amongst the ancient Hebrews Chaldeans and Syrians, the most usual money was the *Siclus* or *Shekel*, among the Latines the cheif and usual kinds of Silver money were *Denarius* and † *Sestertius*, among the Grecians, *Drachma*, *Mina*, *Talentum*.

A *Shekel* (coming from *Shakal*, he weighed, from whence our English *Skole* and *Skale* to weigh with, is derived) is by interpretation a *weight*, as being the most common in payments, in which they used to weigh their money, *Gen.* 23. 16. *Jer.* 32. 9. The Chaldee calleth a Shekel *Silgna*, and *Selang* (from whence our English shilling seemeth to be borrowed) and the quantity of the common shekel differd not much from our shilling, as the shekel of the Sanctuary was about two shillings., *Answ.* on *Gen.* 20. 16. See him on *Exod.* 33. 13.

A shekel is about the weight of an English half Crown, *Valet pro inde Shekel de nostro.* 2 s. 6 d. *Brerewood de Ponderibus & Pretiis veterum nummorum.* c. 1. *Nehem.* 5. 14, 15. *Forty shekels of Silver,* that is, five pounds sterling; a shekel is half an ounce, which makes 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Exod. 30. 13. The Gerah is held to have been about a penny half penny, and by that estimate, the shekel was two shillings six pence, and half the shekel fifteen pence. Mr. *Jackson* on that place.

It is the ancientest of all the monies the Scripture mentions, the weight of it is almost four Spanish Reals, or four Roman Julii, *Ar. Montanus, De Mensuris Sacris.*

A Roman Julio † or, a Spanish Royal, is about 7 pence English, a piece of eight called so, because equal to eight Royals is about 4 *s.* 6 *d.* English, so that *Ainsworth* seems to be mistaken.

† *In Italia Romana Scorta in singulas abdomadas Julium pendent Pontifici, qui census annuus nonnunquam viginti milia ducato excedet.* Cornelius Agrippa *De vanita. Scient.*

Graci

Græci pecuniarum summas nunc drabant drachmis, ut Judæa *siclis, & Romani sestertiis,* Brerewood *De Ponderibus & Pretiis veterum nummorum.*

Shekel *is usually understood where the Coyn or weight is not expressed, as*

Mr. *Greaves* in his *Denarius*, would have the thirty pieces of Silver, which were given to *Judas*, as the reward of his treason, to be thirty shekels, that being less then fifteen of our ordinary Crowns.

Esai. 7. 23. 2 Sam. 18. 11, 12. Mat. 26. 15. Exodus 30. 13. The shekel of the Sanctuary, *either because the shekel of the Sanctuary was twice as much as the Common shekel, which is indeed the common opinion; or rather because the Standard of all weight and measures was kept in the* Sanctuary, *a shekel of the full weight and value, after the* Standard *of the* Sanctuary. Mr. Jackson.

We find in *Exodus* (saith he) the price of a servant to have been thirty shekels. *Gassendus De vita Peireskii*, saith as much, and so doth Dr. *Hamon* on *Matth.* 26. 15. *Mr. Greaves*, there also saith, the distinction of a double shekel, the one sacred equal to the tetradrachme, the other prophane weighing the didrachme: that used in the Sanctuary, this in Civil Commerce, is without any solid foundation in the writ, and without any probabi-

bability of reaſon, that in any wiſe State, the Prince and people ſhould have one ſort of Coyn, and the Prieſts ſhould have another, and that this of the *Sanctuary* ſhould be in a double proportion to the other, and yet that both ſhould concur in the ſame name, *Rivet.* on *Exod.* 30. 13. goes the ſame way and gives four reaſons to prove that the ſhekel was but one.

Matth. 22. 20. The *tribute Money* or *Denarius*, that was to be paid to *Cæſar* by way of tribute, had on it, ſaith *Occo*, the picture or image of *Cæſar*, and in it theſe Letters written, *Cæſar Auguſtus*, ſuch a year after the taking of *Judæa*, Dr. *Hammond in loc.*

Denarius may be conſidered in a double reſpect, either as *nummus*, or as *pondus*: In the firſt acception, the valuation of it in civil affairs is remarkable, in the later, the gravity and ponderouſneſs: The *Denarius* was a Silver Coyn in uſe amongſt the *Romans*, paſſing at the firſt inſtitution for *Dena æra* or ten *Aſſes*. whence the name: The Dutch eſteem it at ſix Stivers, or a *ſhilling*.

M. *Greave* of the *Denarius.*

The *Assis* was a brass Coyn weighing a pound. The *denarius* had an impress upon it of the figure X. denoting the decussis, or number of the *Asses*.

The *assis* is taken for the whole, according to the usual phrase of Civilians, *ex asse hæres*, when one is Heir to the whole inheritance.

Argenteus nummus Romanorum Denarius est, Atticorum drachma. Scaliger DeRe Nummaria.

Denarius as *Tondus* was either *Consularis*, made under the government of the City by the *Consuls*, or *Cæsareus*, under the *Cæsars*, sometimes there is the Effigies of the *Consul*, and sometimes of the Emperour on it. *Denarius* is of as great moment for the Discovery of weights, as the *Roman foot* for the *Measures*.

Denarii drachma fere pondus & æstimationem habebant Salmasii *nota in Vopiscii. A Drachma natum nostrum Dram*, which in Gold is six shillings three pence, in Silver seven pence half peny.

It weigheth of our Money seven pence, or seven pence half peny, and was the pay of the Roman Soldiers, and the wages of a Day-labourer *Matth.* 20. 9.

The *Athenian* Drachma (the pay of their Souldiers) by account both of Merchants and Physicians weighed alike, and was of one value *Sester-*

Sestertius signifies two and a half, as the vulgar note also importeth IIs. or joyned H. s. that is, *duo & semis*, two and a half, 'tis meant always of so many *asses*, four *Sestertii* are equivalent to a *denarius*. Sir *Henry Savil* on *Tacitus*, and Mr. *Greaves* of the *Denarius*.

Sestertius, *quasi semissis tertius, ut in lege duodecim tabularum pes sestertius, sunt pedes duo & semis* Snellius *De Re Nummaria. Olim edoctus sum* Sestertium *valere duobus assibus & semisse quando scilicet dicitur* Sestertius *genere masculino* Sestertium *autem neutro genere valere mille* sestertios. *Ratio est quia neutro genere subintelligitur* pondo, *ut in masculino* nummus *cum simpliciter dicitur* sestertius. *Sarravii Epistolae videsis Vossii Etymologi. con Linguae Latinae & Lipsi. de Pecun. Denariorum tot sunt genera quot populorum, Spelmanni Glossarium.*

Every *Sestertium* was valued at seven pound sixteen shillings three pence.

As the *Sestertius* according to *Arruntius*, was *olim dupondius & semis*, anciently *two pounds of brass and an half*; so the *Sestertius pes*, was two foot and an half. Mr. *Greaves* his Discourse of the Roman Foot.

As the *Unity* in respect of Numbers, or the *Sestertius* in Discourses *de re nummaria*: So is the *Denarius* for weights, a fit rise or beginning, from whence the

reſt may be deduced. Mr. *Greaves* of the *Denarius*.

Drachma. The *Drachma* as *Nummus*, was a ſilver Coyn in uſe amongſt the Athenians, and ſo it was the meaſure of things vendible, as all Coyns are, and as *pondus*, it was the meaſure of their gravity and weight. Mr. *Greaves* of the *Denarius*.

Dilher in the firſt *Tome* of his Academical Diſputations, reckons up eight kinds of *Drachmæ*; *Sc. Beza Schmidius*, and Dr. *Hammond* on *Matth.* 17. 27.

Gellius, *Noct. Attic. lib.* 1. *chap.* 8. ſaith that *Demoſthenes* went privately unto *Lais*, and deſired to lie with her; but ſhe demanding 10000 *drachmæ* of him for one nights lodging with her; he refuſed, ſaying, He would not buy Repentance at ſo dear a rate; This was *Lais*, the Daughter; for there were two of that name, the mother and * daughter: both beautiful and infamous ſtrumpets, as *Palmerius ad Pauſaniæ Corinthiaca* ſheweth.

* *Sive naturalis, ſive adoptiva.*

The

The *Attick* μνᾶ or *Mina*, Contained a hundred Drachmes in weight, as it is clear out of *Pliny*, *Pollux*, and others; some derive it from the Hebrew מָנָה, to number, the word is used *Ezek.* 45.12. and rendred *Maneh*. From *Maneh*, in Hebrew, *Mna* in Greek, and *Mina* in Latine, for a *pound*, hath its name. Mr. *Gataker* on *Esa.* 65.11.

Snellius De Re Nummaria saith, it is manifest by the testimonies of Comedians, that there was a double Talent in use among the Athenians, a greater and a lesser.

A Talent is the greatest weight which was in use, every Talent was a twelve pounds weight, it weighed three thousand Shekels, and every Shekel three hundred and twenty grains of Barley. An Hebrew Talent in Silver, is of our money three hundred seventy and five pounds. In Gold, four thousand five hundred pounds. *Attica Talenta & Mina sunt Numerus, & Collectio pecuniæ, non species Nummi, Scaliger De Re Nummaria.*

The Talent was manifold, the *Attick* Talent is much celebrated. *Ainsworth.*

See Brerewood De Ponderibus Pret. Heb. &c. c. 6.

1 *Chron.* 22. 14. *Now behold in my poverty I have prepared for the house of the Lord an hundred thousand Talents of Gold, and a thousand thousand Talents of Silver.* Some compute it to be above thirty three thousand Cart-loads of silver, allowing six thousand pound sterling to every Cart-load, and seventy millions of French Crowns of Gold. See Sir *Walter Rawleigh* his History of the World, part 2. *ch.* 17. §. 9.

The Talent contained three hundred shekels, as may be collected from *Exo.* 38. 25, 26. The Hebrews valued Gold at ten times the rate of Silver.

1 *Kings* 9. 14. The Jews had two Talents, the one sacred, the other common. The sacred was in weight and worth, as much more as the common. The sacred in Gold was reputed to be three thousand seven hundred and fifty pound in value; the common, one thousand eight hundred seventy and five pounds sterling. Dr. *Gouge in loc.*

Edward Brerewood heretofore Professor of *Astronomy* in *Gresham-College* in *London*, hath published a learned Book, *De Ponderibus & Pretiis Veterum Nummorum, eorumque cum recentioribus Collatione*, which is in the *Apparatus* of the *Polyglot Bible*.

Na-

Waserus hath written so fully and exactly of the ancient Coyns of the *Hebrews*, *Chaldees*, and *Syrians*, that there needs not to be said more of that Argument.

Budæus * in his Books *de Asse*, or the Breviary Collected out of him, with the Annotations of *Philip Melanchthon*, and *Joachim Camerarius*, are the best for the Greek and Latine Coyns.

* *Sed de isto & cæteris ad rem monetariam pertinentibus, Consuli malo Budæum, Vortium, Hottomannum, Car. Molinæum, Covarruviam, & intelligentissimum hujus argumenti, Reinerum Budelium Ruremundanum Ictum, Electori Coloniensi, dum viveret, monetarum tam Rhenensium, quam West-falicarum præfectum: Cujus geminus exstat liber: unus de arte cudendæ monetæ; alter de quæstionibus Monetariis* Vossius *De* Physiol. Christ. *l. 6. c. 36, Inter antiquos Orisinius Lexoniensis Episcopus, & Caroli sexti Galldrum regis præceptor Curiosa de re Nummaria volumine, & inter recentiores* Gulielm. Budæus *libris de Asse, Joachim Camerarius de Nummismat. Græc. & Lat Dempst. in Rosin. Antiq. Rom.* l. 7. c. 31. *Vide Plura ibid.*

Antonius Augustinus a man very accurate in Coyns, as appears by his Dialogues. Mr. *Greaves* of the *Denarius*.

Marquardus Freherus, hath put forth a learned Discourse of paying tribute, where he speaks somewhat of Roman Coyns. Mr. *Selden De Jure Naturali ac*

Gentium l. 2. c. 8. calls it *Eruditissima ac gravissima De Numismate census à Pharisæis inquestionem vocato Dissertatio.*

Mr. *Greaves* hath written learnedly of this subject in his discourse of the *Denarius.*

The Roman Emperours Gold, Silver, and Copper Coyn, (with their *I*mages and Inscriptions) are in the custody of that learned Knight, and my worthy Friend, Sir *John Cotten*, as I have heard.

It's pitty that Sir *Simonds D' Eus* my great friend, had not published somthing this way, he having spent so much time in this study, and having purchased so many several Coyns of all sorts.

There are some other Gentlemen that have a good Collection of Coyns; There are Coyns with *Lazius, l. 3. Commen. Reipub. Romanæ, c. 12.* whose inscription is * *Salus Publica Dempf. in Rosin. Antiquit. Rom. lib. 1.*

* *Omnium ad Remp. pertinentium suprema lex est. salus populi, sive Felicitas publica. Tam in nummo Juliæ Mammeæ Augustæ videre est formâ matronæ solio insidentis, quæ dextra gerit caduceum, sinistrâ copia cornu Inscriptio autem est Felicitas Publica.* Vossius *in Physiologia Christiani & Theologia Gentili. l. 10, c. 30.*

There

There are two requisites (saith *Dempster*) that Money pass, *proba materia, & vultus Imperatoris ei impressus.*

False money (saith He in *Rosin Antiq. Rom. l. 7. c. 31.*) was forbidden by the Roman Laws, and the Crime is called *peculatus. Charles* the Great had a shop in his Palace for the Coyning of Money, that it might be more diligently coyned.

Camden in his *Britaine* saith, *Nicolaus Fabricius de Peiresc.* of *France*, was very skilfull in antiquities, and old medals or pieces of money.

He saith there also that many pieces of Roman money are every † where found among us in the ruines of Cities and Towns subverted, in Treasure-Cofers, or vaults hidden in that age, as also in Funeral-pots and Pitchers.

† As in *Lancashire* at *Lancaster, Ribble, Chester*, in *Westmorland* at *Brougham Cumberland*

About thirty five years since, not far from *Dunstable* many pieces of silver

One that writes the History of England, *saith of the* Britains. *Some of their Money was in Brass, other in Iron Rings; one especial sort, had the Figure of a shield Embossd, and on that side a certain Image the Device was within.*

were

were taken up, which the plow had thrown upon the edge of the Furrough: Being examined, they were found to be silver with the impression of *Cæsar* on them. Mr. *Selden* much valued them for their Antiquity, some of them having been stamped (as he said) above nine hundred, and some a thousand years. Mr. *Peachams Worth of a Peny.*

I have been informed, that some Medals have been dig'd up at *Shawell* in *Leicester-shire*, the Town where I was born and also at *Braunston.*

It is a great question, saith *Georgius Agricola*, whether pure or mixt money be more profitable for Countries and States.

Tavie in his Voyage to the East-Indies, saith that the Spanish Royal is the purest money of Europe. There is *Pezzi di Quatro* which is equal to four Reals, there are also pieces of two Reals, one Real, and half a Real.

Peacham in his *Complete Gentleman*, c. 19. of Travels, saith, the Spanish Coyns are the best of *Europe.*

Howell in his *Dodonars Grove*, or *Vocal Forrest*, *part* 2. *Walk* 4. *p* 44. saith, *Drusna* (by which I suppose he means *England*) is renowned abroad to have her Kings

Kings Face and Arms drawn in the pureſt ſort of Minerals, and the generally beſt currant Coyns in the world.

Queen *Elizabeth* cauſed all ſuch baſe monies as were Coyned by any of her Predeceſſors, to be reduced to a leſſer value, and to be brought into her *Majeſties Mint*, for which ſhe gave them money of the pureſt ſilver, ſuch as paſſed commonly by the name of Eaſterling or Sterling money, ſince which time, no baſe money hath been Coyned in *England*, but only of pure Gold and Silver, to paſs for current in the ſame; ſave that of late times, in relation to the Neceſſity of poor people, a permiſſion hath been given to the Coyning of Farthings, which no man can be forced to accept in ſatisfaction of a Rent or Debt.

Dr *Heylins Eccleſia Reſtaurata.* p. 135.

Eſterlingus & Sterlingus apud Matthæum Pariſium, atque alios, præcipue Anglicanos ſcriptores legas. Nec tamen eo rejicendum, quando hoc nihilo deterius eſt quam vulgata, illa vocabula, daleri, ducati, floreni, ac ſimilia. Nam pecuniæ novitas nova exigebat vocabula. Notat ea vox Anglis denarium vox Sterling eſt ex eo inquit Watſius quia ſtellæ figura in ea compareret, Voſſius de Vitiis Sermonis l. 2. c. 5.

In

In all other States of the Christian World, there are several sorts of Copper money, as current with them for publick uses, as the purest metal,

Queen Elizabeth supplyed the King of *Navarre* in his Straits, with twenty two thousand pounds of *English* money in Gold, (a sum of Gold Coyn so great, as he professed he had never seen together before) and sent him Arms and four thousand men, under the Command of *Peregrine* Lord *Willoughbey*.

Camdens Annals of *Queen Elizabeth*. *4th* Book, *Anno* 1589. *the* 32*d* of her Reign.

Sterlings are used in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

That name of Sterling began in time of *Hen.* II. and had its original of name from some Esterling, making that kind of money, which hath its Essence in particular weight and fineness; not of the Starling Bird, as some, nor of Sterling in *Scotland* under *Edw.* 1. as others absurdly; for in Records much more ancient I have read the expres name *Sterlingorum*. *Mr. Selden* on the 17*th* song, of *Draytons Poly olbion*.

Ster-

Sterling is a proper Epithete for money currant within the Realm. A certain pure Coyn ſtamped firſt of all by the Eſterlings here in *England*.

Occurris Eſterlingus interdum ſimpliciter pro ipſo denario, interdum ad diſtinguendam monetam probam a re proba, & pro numo legali ingenere. Spelmanni Gloſſarium *vide plura ibid.*

Cowells Interpreter.

Eſterling money, now called Sterling, not from *Striveling* in *Scotland*, nor from a Star, which ſome dreamed to be Coyned thereon. *Camdens Remains.*

That denomination came from the *Germans*, of their Eaſterly dwelling, termed by Engliſh men Eſterlings, whom *John*, King of *England* firſt ſent to reduce the ſilver to the due fineneſs and purity. *Camdens Britain.* in *Scotland.*

There is one *Thomas Hylles* that put out the Art of Vulgar arithmetick 1600. who hath *p.* 262. A Table of the names and values of the moſt uſual Gold Coyns in Chriſtendome, and begins with our own Country Gold. He mentions the Roſe Noble, or Royal, Half Roſe Noble, Old Noble, Half Old Noble, George

George Noble, Half George Noble, Angel, Half Angel, Old Crown. K. H. Base Crown K. H. Half Crown. Soveraigne of K. H. other Sou. of all sorts, Double Soveraign, Great Soveraign, Half Soveraigne. Unicorn of *Scotland*. *Scottish* Crown.

† *The English Gold being at a higher value beyond the Seas, then in our own Nation, it is a great Cause of the transportation of it,* Peachams Worth of 2 Peny.

There is for † Gold.

The *Carolus* or *Piece*	20*s*
And the *Cinie Pieces*,	22 *s*
The *Angel*	10 & 11 *s*
And *Crown*	5 *s*. & 5 *s*. 6 *d*. and 2 *s*. 9 *d*.

For Silver.

The *Crown*	5 *s*.
Half *Crown*	2 *s*. 6 *d*.
Thirteen pence half penny.	
Half and quarter that and	4 *d*. *ob*.
Shilling	12 *d*.
	9 *d*.
	6 *d*.
Groat	4 *d*.

Three

Three Pence	3 *d.*
Two Pence	2 *d.*
Penny *	1 *d.*
Half-Penny	*ob.*

* There are so many kinds of Pence, as there are several Countries or Nations. Our English Penny is a *Scottish* Shilling. See more there ibid.

Here in England that which was sold about an hundred years agone for ten Groats, which then weighed and ounce, now since the discovery of the Indies, can hardly be bought for ten shillings of our current Money, or two ounces of the same goodness and weight.

Sir *Henry Savill* on a Place in *Polybius*.

In the Low-Countries and Germany, the usual Coyns in Gold are Duckats, and double Duckats, the Duckats are called Hungars at *Venice*, and are worth nine shillings English.

In the Low-Countries the usual silver pieces are Ducatoons equal to ten Dutch shillings, or sixty stivers; Patacoons equal forty eight stivers, or eight Dutch shillings; Shillings equal to six stivers. But the States money is a little under this value, stiver, in brass, the fourth part of stivers pieces. *In*

In Germany the most Common pieces in silver are Dollars, Copsticks, and half Copsticks, equal just to our shillings and six-pences, and there is abundance of our shillings and sixpences which pass under that name.

Tafiletta the great Emperour *of Barbary*, allows to every Horseman sixteen Dollars a Month, and to every Footman eight, so that his men are not chargeable to the Country. Relation of some part of his life.

This word Copstick comes from *Caput*, as the *Italian* Teston from *Testa*. Kreutzers, so called from the Mark of the Cross. Weiss-penny equal to two Kreutzers. Grasse equal to three Kreutzers; ten Weiss-pennies are equal to five Copsticks, *Guilders* equal to three Copsticks, and half *Guilders*, a Weiss-penny a White Penny in Dutch, these lesser peices are of a mixt metal.

The German silver Dollar, called Rix Dollar, in *England* is worth 4 *s.*—6 *d.* or as some say 4 *s.*—8 *d.* The *German Dollars* furnisht all the Mints of *Europe*, before the Mines of *Mexico* and *Potosi* were discovered in *America*.

There

There were the Latine, Attick, and Greek pounds.

Libra Numaria or pound, took its name from the weight, becauſe it weighed in times paſt a *Trojane* pound, that is, twelve Ounces. Thence the *Saxon punde*, and the *Engliſh pound.* *Spelmanni Gloſſarium, See Ezra 2. 69*

The pound ſterling in *Britain* (ſaith *Angelo. Crator De Monetis* c. 1.) is eſteemed ten *Brabantine Florenes*, or four *Spaniſh* Dollars.

In *Spain* for Gold † Piſtolls, and half Piſtolls, and double Piſtolls. In Silver, the common pieces there, are a piece of eight, a half piece of eight, a quarter piece of eight, a half quarter piece of eight, and a piece that is but a ſixteenth part of a piece of the Royal eight. † *The Spaniſh Piſtoll, is about ſeven pence better than the Italian, The value of Money in Spain is very often varied according to the wills and Intereſts of the Princes.*

In *France* for Gold, the common pieces are the Lewis, equal (not many years ſince) to eleven Livers, the half Lewis half ſo much. The Eſcud' or now about ſix Livers,. For Silver the Eſcue equal to three Livers, the thirty, fif-

teen, and five Sous pieces. The *Quart* D'Ecu (becauſe the fourth part of the Eſcud' or) equal to one Liver. Mixt metal, the Souſe and the Souſe Marque. For Braſs the Denier and the Lyard equal to two Deniers, at firſt ſtamp'd for three Deniers.

Johnſon adviſeth Travellers if they carry over money with them, that it be in double Piſtolets or French Crowns of weight, by theſe (ſaith he) He is ſure to ſuſtain loſſe in no place, and in *Italy* to gain above twelve pence in the pound.

Conſtantinopolis primum Bizantium dicta formam antiqui vocabuli præferunt Imperatorii Nummi Bizantini Vocati. Speimanni Gloſſarium. Vide Coverave Dictionar. Gallico. Anglic. verbo Beſant.

Bizantines or *Bezants*, as coyned at *Conſtantinople*, ſometimes called *Bizantium*, and not at *Beſanſon* in *Burgundy*, plates of Gold are called *Bezantes*; and in the Court of *England* where a great piece of Gold valued at fifteen pound, which the King offereth upon high Feſtivall days is yet called a *Bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of Gold Coyned by the Emperours of *Conſtantinople*, *Camdens Remains of money*; in his *Britannia* in *Miadleſex*. He ſpeaks of *Bizantines* of Silver vallued at two ſhillings antiently.

Lar

Lar is a Coyn much used in the East, both in *Persia* and the East-Indies. There is one of them to be seen within the Gallery above the publick Library in *Oxford*

The *Asper* in *Turkie* is worth a Peny, and often mentioned, one of which I have seen. *Turkish Asper.*

In *Italy* at *Venice*, for Gold there is the *Chequeen* equal to seventeen *Livers*, the *Ducat* for silver, a *Scudo* which by a *Bando*, *anno* 1663 was rated at nine *Livers* six *Sous*, one half, one quarter, and the eighth part of a *Scudo*, a *Ducaton*.

For brass *Soldo*, and half *Soldo*, and *Soldino*, also a *Denier*. *Genoa*, for *Gold*, double *Pistolls*, *Pistolls*. The *Pistoll* is called *Doppio* or *Dobla*, the double *Pistoll Doblone*.

The silver pieces there are a *Croison* or *Scudo*.

For Brass D'*otto* pieces equal to eight *Deniers*, *de Quatro* equal to four *Deniers* and the *Deniers*.

At *Florence* for silver, the *Scudo* equal to ten *Julios*, the *Teston* equal to three *Julios* (so called from having a Head upon it which is in *Italian Testa*) *Julios*, half *Julios*, and *Quarto Julio* pieces, the

Grats equal to five *Quatrini*.

In Brass the *Quatrin* equall to the third part of a *Soldo*.

In the Popes Territories, in silver a *Scudo* equal to ten *Julios*, a *Teston*, *Julio*, half a *Julio* and a quarter of a *Julio*,

At *Banonia Bajocks*, * and two *Bajocks* pieces of a mixt metal.

* *The Pope who hath six and twenty thousand Crowns a day to spend; on the day of his Coronation scattereth among the people* Baiocchi, *and* Bagatini, *half pence and farthings: saying with St.* Peter *Act.* 3. 6. Silver and Gold I have none, but such as I have I give thee. *Peter Du Moulins Confutat.* of *Lurgat.* ch. 5.

In *Naples*, in silver, *Carolines* equal to *ulios*, but not altogether so good, two *Caroline* pieces.

In Brass *Granos*, *Publicas* equal to one and a half of a *Grano*.

There are pieces of Gold called *Florentini*, or *Floreni Florens*, because first coyned in the City of *Florence*, and having the shape of the flower of the *Lilly* in one side, and of *John Baptist* in the other, it is called in *Italian*, *Florino*. *Vossius de Vitiis Sermonis*, *l.*3.*c.* 12. saith, that the *French* had also in times past its *Florene*, thence called *Franc* saith he, A *Franc* is

one

one shilling six pence in *England*, so is a *Livre* saith he, and the *English* also of the best Gold, thence called † *Noble*.

† *Auri Nummis apud Anglos genus ante nostram memoriam Exoletum.* Spelmanni Glossarium.

There were also the *Rhenish Florens* first coyned by the four *Electors* at *Rhene*, that of *Mentz*, *Trevers*, *Colen*, and the *Palatine*, after used by others, somthing inferiour to those first.

The pieces of Gold called *Ducats* were first coyned by the *Venetians* and those of *Genoa*.

There are (saith *Georgius Agricola*) the *Hungarian*, *Venetian*, *Spanish* and *Turkish Ducats*.

The Polonians *Gold Ducats are of the same value with the* Hungarian.

Artiabalipa King of *Peru* payed for his ransom ten millions three hundred twenty six thousand *Ducats* in Gold. *Du miroir des Francois Liure premier.*

The *Turkish Sultanie* is of the same Standard, firmness, and value, with the *Hungarian Duckat*.

The *Venetian Chequeen*, in *England* 9 s. 6 d. the *Barbary Ducket*, the *Egyptian* and *Turkish Erif*, are almost all of the same pureness in respect of the Gold, and not differing above a grain in the weight.

M. Greaves of the Denarius.

The old *Denarius*, *Drachma Dutch* shilling, *Spanish Reall Roman Julios* or *Paulos*, are neer of an equal value; The *French Escu* or silver *Crown*, the *Spanish Piece of eight*, the *German Dollar*, the *Low-Dutch Patacon* are of an equal value.

The Giulii or Pauli are two names of the same price from two Popes.

Mr. *Broughton* saith, he asked a simple Mariner which had been in the *West-Indies*, what they called Gold there, he said *Cethem*, just the Scripture term.

Broughtons Epistle to the *Require* or *Consent* to the grounds of *Divinity studies*.

Their currant money in the *West-Indies* is of the fruites of certain trees like our *Almonds*, which they call *Cachoas*. *Pet. Mart.* first *Decade*, ch. 4.

The Coyns of the *West-Indies* are *Wampon Peague*, (the sixth part of a penny with us) which goes by number, and *Ronoke* which goes by weight.

In the *East-Indies* the *Rupihes* of *Rupees* of divers values and *Mah Mudies*.

They

They have in the *West-Indies* also a Golden Coyn which they call a *Castellan*, it exceedeth the *Ducat*, it is commonly a third part called *Pesus*

The Coyn or *Bullion* brought to the *East-Indies* from any place, is presently melted and refined, and the *Moguls* stamp (which is his Name and Titles in *Persian* Characters) put upon it. The Coyn there is more pure than in any other part of the world, being made of pure silver, without any Allay.

Sir *Thomas Roes*, Voyage into the *East-Indies*.

Madines are the small silver Money currant in *Egypt*. *The Arabick useth to express the least piece of money that is by* Phals, *for two Mites*, Mark 12. 42. *They read* Phalsam.

Mr. *Greaves* in his *Denarius*, saith at his being in *Egypt*, five *Madines* passed for a *Dollar*: *Sands* in his Travels saith forty.

Most Countries (saith Mr. *Greaves*) use the same weights for *Silks*, *Gold* and *Silver*.

The *Persians* loved shooting so well, that they set an *Archer* on the reverse of their Coyn of Gold, which was of great value. The King of *Persia* being offended at *Agesilaus*, gave the *Athenians* ten thousand pieces of this great Coyn of Gold of theirs, and so corrupted them; which thing when *Agesilaus* understood, he said merrily, but yet truly, *That he was driven away with ten thousand Bowmen*, (meaning the Coyn of Gold with an *Archer* on it) *and how should he a poor man be able to withstand so many Archers.* See *Plutarch* in *Agesilaus*.

Pliny l. 7. c. 5. writeth that Perses *the son of* Perseus, *of whom the* Persians *had their Surname, Should be the first deviser of Shafts. Yet the Scripture, (which is more ancienter then any kind of learning) mentions Archers.* Gen. 21. 20. 1 Sam. 31. 3. 2 Chron. 35. 23.

The *Muscovites* have but one kind of money which they call *Copeca*, fifty of which make a *Crown*, 'tis of *Silver* of an Oval figure, and so small, that the value of two *Crowns* will scarce bear the bulk of four pence in French *Deniers*; that which they call *Muscofske* is the fourth part of a *Copeca*, *Poluske* is the half, an *Alim* is three pence, a *Grifna* is ten, a *Rouble* a hundred, but these are not to be had of one piece.

Rela-

Relation of three Embaſſies by the Earl of *Carliſle*, *p.* 68.

Many Coyns reſemble the *Dragon* with the title of *Health*. This moſt vigilant Creature is a Type of *Æſculapius*. Vigilance is neceſſary for a Phyſitian.

It were worthy the inquiry of ſome ſtudious perſons, how the cuſtome came up of dividing money into pounds, ſhillings and pence, which is uſed in moſt places of *Europe*. A *Liver* or pound, ſay ſome, is every where equal to twenty *ſolidi*, *ſoldi ſous* or ſhillings, a ſhilling is equal to twelve of the modern *Denarii* or pence, but the value of the Livers is very different in *France*. a Liver is about 1 *s.* 6 *d. Engliſh*, in *Flanders* a Liver is equal to 11 *s.* 3 *d. Engliſh*; in *Venice* a Liver is about ſeven pence half peny, at *Genoa* a Liver is about one ſhilling *Engliſh*, at *Turin* a Liver is about one ſhilling three pence, at *Ligorn* a Liver is 9 *d.* at *Millain* a Liver is 10 *d.* in the Popes Country a Liver is 13 *d.* at *Naples* 12 *d.* in the Popes Territories in *Catalonia* a Liver is about 3 *s.* 6 *d.* in *Valentia* a Liver is about 5 *s.* in *Caſtile* and *Granada* not long ſince, a Liver was 2 *s.* 6 *d.* in *Scotland* a pound is equal to 1 *s.* 8 *d.*

A

Diatribe

OF

MEASURING

OF THE

DISTANCE

Betwixt PLACE and PLACE.

Printed in the Year, MDCLXXI.

A

DIATRIBE

OF

MEASURING, &c.

GEometry is an Art of Measuring well.

The several † Nations of the World do not more differ in their Languages, then in the various kinds and proportions of their Measures.

† Dr. *Wilkins* his *Essay toward a Real character part 2. ch. 7.*

That

Mensurant Talmudici, aliquando per Milliaria *aliquando per* Parsas, *aliquando per* Dietas.

That the Foot was the most received and usual measure amongst the *Romans*, as the *Cubit* amongst the *Jews*, is a thing not controverted by any. Mr. *Greaves* of the *Roman Foot*. As the *Denarius* contained sixteen *Asses*, so the *Foot* contained sixteen *Digitos*.

Unamquamque harum Comperies apud eos frequentissime. D. Lightf. *Dicas Chorographica.* c. 8.

Quemadmodum Persæ Parasangis, Ægyptii Schenis, Galli Leucis, *ita Latini* Milibus Passuum *Lapidum mensuras designaverunt.* *Suritæ Præfat. ad Comment in* Antoni August. Itin.

The *Roman Milliare* contains *Mille passus*, as the very name imports, and every *passus* consists also of five *Feet*, as *Columella* and *Isidorus* expressly tell us. Mr. *Greaves* of the *Roman Foot*.

The Sun according to the Mathematical Computation, every hour, and that in respect of the Earth onely, by this course absolves two hundred twenty and five miles, in the day and night, and in respect of the earth, it runs over five thousand four hundred miles. How great then will its course be in respect of its Orbe:

The

The Philosophers are of opinion that the Earth, together with the Sea, do contain in compass or circuit six thousand three hundred Dutch miles.

Totius globi terreni ambitus est milliarium Germaniçorum Communium 5400. *Keck. System. Geog.* lib. 1. ch. 4.

The *Romans* used to Measure out the distance betwixt one place and another, by thousands of Paces, which they call *Milliaria*, Miles; and whereas there was placed at each Miles end, a stone, or pillar, the word *Lapis* came to be used to signifie a Mile, as *ad Decimum lapidem posita urbs*, a City ten Miles off.

A Mille est Milliare ac Milliarium, mille passuum spatium. Vossii Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ.

Notissimum lapides veteribus dictos pro Milliaribus, *quæ singula singulis lapidibus denotabantur*, Barth. *ad* Rutil. l. 2. Animadvers.

Ad Lapidem Torquatus habet prætoria quartum, *Mart. Epig. l.* 10. *Epig.* 79.

Whence grew also the usual Phrase, *Ad tertium quartum quintum ab urbe lapidem*, for three, four or five miles from the City.

Sir *Henry Savill* in his notes on the first Book of *Tacitus* his *History*, where he also observes; that as there were *milliaria*

liaria lapidea, Little pillars of ſtone erected by order from *C. Gracchus* at the end of every mile; ſo there was *Milliarium aureum*, a Golden pillar ſet up by *Auguſtus*; ſo called becauſe from thence began the account of Miles.

There are ſtill in the *Appian* way ſeveral *Columna* or *Lapides Milliarii*, ſtanding, whereby the *Romans* divided and diſtinguiſhed their Miles, which occaſioned thoſe phraſes, *ad primum*, *ad quartum*, *ad centeſimum lapidem*.

Columna quadam in Capite Romani Fori, in quam omnes Italiæ via terminabantur. Salmuth in Pancirolli Nova Reperta Tit. 16. The *Columna Milliaria*, from which they began to meaſure, is ſtill in the Court before the *Capitol* at *Rome*.

Mr. *Greaves*, Among the divers Meaſures which *Geographers* uſe to ſhew the dimenſion of the Earth, the moſt uſual are theſe.

Intervalla locorum certis ſignis diſtinguere publicè quaſi gentium conſenſu receptum eſt: Ut puta in Italiâ Milibus Paſſuum in Græcia Stadiis; in Perſide Paraſangis, quod nomen hodie in agente remanet, in Syria Schenis in Gallia & Hiſpania Leucis, quod adhuc retinetur: in Germania Ruſtis, ut eſt apud Hieronymum. Scaligs De Emendat Temp. l. 5.

First,

First, A Geometrical *pace* which is five *feet*.

Secondly, A *Furlong* which is 125 *paces*, or 625 *feet*.

Thirdly, A *Mile* which is eight *furlongs*, or a thousand *paces*.

Fourthly, A *League* which is 2 *Miles* in the quantity of *Measures*, we go from a Barley Corn to a Finger breadth, from a Finger breadth to an inch; from an inch to a hand breadth; from an hand breadth to a span; from a span to a foot; from a foot to a pace, and so forth to a pearch, a furlong, a leque, a mile.

Keckerman in his *Systeme* of *Geography. l.* 1. *c.* 4. saith, the general instruments of measure are either lesser, a Barly Corn, a Finger, a Palm, a Foot; or greater, a Pace, a Furlong, a Mile. He saith, the Pace is either simple two Feet and a half, or Geometricall, five Feet.

The Sabbath-days journey, *Acts* 1. 12. was the space of two thousand paces, that is, half a *German* mile. *Victorinus Strigelius in loc.*

There are *Mensuræ applicationis*, as a span, a cubit, a yard.

Et mensuræ Capacitatis, either of things liquide, a Pint, Quart, Pottle,

Gallon, Firkin, Barrel, Hogshead, Pipe, Tunne, or things dry; a Peck, Bushel, Quarters.

† *Stadium apud Romanos* D. XXV. *pedes Romanos sunt, apud Græcos* DC. *pedes Græcos.* Dith. *Disputat. Academ. Tomus* 1. *Stadium quod Latine Curriculum dicitur, locus erat, in quo homines & equi currebant, & athletæ certabant, à statione, quod Hercules eo spatio uno spiritu confecto constituisset* Onuphrius Panvinus *De Ludis Circensibus.* l. 2. c. 1.

The *Greeks* did mete out the distances of places by *Stadia* † or *Furlongs*; one *Stadium* doth contain 125 *paces*; hence eight *Stadia* make one *Roman* mile, that is, one thousand *paces*. Mr. *Greaves* saith seven *Greek Stadia* and a half, make a *Roman* mile.

* *Sulcum nostri dicunt agricolæ id quod uno progressu aratrum describit antequam regrediatur.* Specimen Glossarium.

Furlong * *quasi* a Furrow long, a Furrow, *hoc est quod longitudinem sulci determinatur*, a 125 paces.

An Acre mentioned, 1 *Sam.* 14. 14. and *Esa.* 1. 10. *Jugerum est quantum jugum bonum uno die potest exarare.* *Peter Martyr* in 1 *Sam.* 14. An Acre is so much land, as a couple of Oxen are able to Plow in one day. Among the *Romans*

mans, it was esteemed to be 240 Foot in length, and a 120 in breadth. See *Plin. Nat. Hist.* l. 18. c. 3.

The *Persians* made use of their kind of measure called *Parasanga*, and by them at this day *Farsach*, whereof each did contain 30 *Stadia*, 4 miles, saith *L'Empereur* in his Notes on *Benjamins Itinerary*.

Est vox Parasangæ Persicæ, ac fecero meo Fr. Junio in Elogio Linguæ Hebraeæ videtur corrupta ex Parasch, *hoc est* ques, & Aggarus, *hoc est, tabellio. Quia nempe sic vocitatur intervallum inter duo loca, loca, quibus equum mutaret tabellio.* Vossii Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ.

See of it in Mr. *Greaves* his Epistle to Mr. *Selden* before his Discourse of the *Roman Foot* and *Denarius*. *Mustadinus Sadus* calls them *Farseng*, the *Arabians Fersach*, and the *Latines Parasanga*. *Gentius*; Whence the *Latines* use that Phrase, *Multis parasangis superare*.

Among the *Greeks* and *Romans* for measuring, the *Perch* was in use, as in these times in *Europe*, among the *Egyptians*, *Arabians* and *Persians*, the *Parasanga* and *Schœnus*, Among the *Hebrews* the *Kane* or *Reed*, *Angelo Crator*.

Now a days the name of Mile is most used by the *Italians*, *Germans*, *Danes*, *Norweigians*, *Sweeds*, *English*, *Scots*.

Keckerman in the book and chapter before quoted, saith, a mile is either proper, containing a 1000 paces, which being alwaies used in *Italy*, is called *Italian*, or improper, either a league or a *German* mile: A league (saith he) is either old, that is, a proper mile and a half, or new, (which they call a *French* mile) two proper miles. Four *German* mile is either common 4000 paces, or great, 5 thousand paces.

The *Spaniards* and *French* met out their distance of places by *Leagues*, *Leucæ* or *Leugæ*, which are of a different length, as the miles in other Nations, *Peter Martyr* in his *Decades* saith, a league contains four miles by Sea, and but three by Land. From *Spain* to *Hispaniola* is a 1200 leagues.

Leuca perperam, ut puta, vulgo nuncupatur, Cum Leuva sit genuinum nomen, quod Cursum & destimatum certum spatium Cursus de notat Barthi. *Ad* Rutil l. 2. *Animadvers vide* Spelmanni Glossarium. *Leuca recentioris mensuræ nomen Massæus. Hist. Ind.* lib. 1.

The *Russians* or *Muscovites* reckon their distances of places by a certain space

ſpace which they in their native tongue call *Voreſt*.

Purchas in his *Pilgrims* ſpeaks of the *Coſe* among the *Chinois* and *Eaſt-Indians*. The *Courſe* or *Coſe*, ſaith he, is a mile and a half, ſomtimes two miles; moſt *Engliſh* Mathematicians accord with the *Italians*, and reckon 60 miles to a degree. The *Gothick* and *Sweediſh* mile is 5 or 6 *Italian* miles, ſomtimes 8. The Common *Engliſh* * mile makes one and a half *Italian*; *Villamont* ſaith, that a *French* league contains two *Italian* miles.

* An *Engliſh* mile containeth 5280 foot.

The common *German* mile being for the moſt part in plain makes more then 3 *Engliſh* or 5 *Italian* miles; but in ſome places the ſolitude and the aſcent of mountains make the miles of *Germany* ſeem much longer; one Dutch mile and a half makes a mile of *Switzerland*. The miles of *Switzerland* being over continual mountains are ſo long, as the paſſengers diſtinguiſh their Journy more by the ſpaces of hours, then by the diſtances or numbers of miles. The miles of *Bohemia* and *Moravia* are no leſs tedious, and though the length of the *Switzers* and *Bohemian* miles may in part be attributed to the climbing of the mountains and

bad way, yet no such reason can be given for the miles of *Moravia*, which countrey is either a plane, or full of little pleasant Hills, and the ways fair, and the Country well inhabited.

The *Low-Country* miles are of a middle length between the *German* and *French* miles, among which the miles of *Holland* and *Freezeland* are longer than the rest.

The mile of *Denmark* is somewhat longer then 3 *English* miles, and answereth to the common *German* mile.

The miles of *Poland* generally are like the miles of *Denmark*.

The *Turks* at this day have no distinction of their ways by miles, nor days by hours.

Massaus Hist. Ind. l. 6.

Ychan is a kind of measure among those of *China*, the journy of one day.

Cubitus *dictus plerisque videtur a cubando.* Vossii Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ.

A *Cubit* is the length of a mans arme from his Elbow to the top of his middle finger, it contains *six hand breadths*, or a *foot and an half*.

Jos. 3. 4. *John* 21. 8.

It was the most common measure in dimensions of length, breadth, height and depth among the *Jews*, *Gen.* 6. 15. *Exod.* 25. 10.

Some

Some say the Cubits were of 2 sorts, the Civil or common Cubit, consisting of one foot and an half six hand breadths, 24 finger breadths, and eighteen thumb breadths; and the sacred or holy Cubit, that consisted of an hand breadth, or 4 fingers more then that other, *Ezek.* 40. 5. and 43. 13. *Vide L'Empereur præfat. ad Cod. Middoth.*

Plerique tam Ebræorum, quàm nostrorum qui eos sequuntur, duplicem in illo populo fuisse mensuram voluerunt ejusdem nominis, unam communem, quæ minor fuerit; alteram sacram, quæ major: Itaque Communem Cubitum fuisse quinque palmorum, sacrum autem Sex. Rivetus *in* Exod. 25. 10. *Vide plura ibid.*

Mr. *Ley* on *Gen.* 5. 15. mentions 3 sorts of Cubits.

1. The Common Cubit containing 5 palms of 4 fingers breadth.

2. The Cubit of the Sanctuary one palm more, *Ezek.* 40. 5.

3. The Geometrical Cubit, 6 times as great as the common Cubit. See him on *Gen.* 20. 16. and on *Deut.* 3. 11. and *Dutch Annotat.* on *Gen.* 6. 15.

Epephanus hath written *De Mensuris.* And *Casper Wolphius* hath put out an Alphabetical Enumeration of the famous men, who have written of the doctrine of weights and measures.

FINIS.